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141. *HARPIPRION CAYENNENSIS*, (Gmelin).
Tantalus cayennensis, Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 652, (1788).
 Buffon. Pl. Enl. 820.
 From the River Nercua.
 "In the mountains, before reaching the main ridge on the Rio Nercua."
 (Mr. W. S. Wood, Jr.)
142. *DENDROCYGNA AUTUMNALIS*, (Linnæus.)
Anas autumnalis, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 205, (1766).
 Baird, B. of N. Am. pl. 63. Rept. Mex. Bound. Surv. Birds, pl. 25.
 From the River Truando.
143. *CARBO BRASILIANUS*, (Gmelin)?
Procellaria brasiliana, Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 564?
 Gillis, Astr. Exp. Birds, pl. 28?
 From the River Truando.
 "On the Truando and Atrato, frequently seen in the water and also on trees. When perched, drop very suddenly into the water on being alarmed, and disappear by diving." (Mr. W. S. Wood, Jr.)
144. *PLOTUS ANHINGA*, Linnæus.
Plotus anHINGA, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 580, (1766).
Plotus melanogaster, Wilson.
 Wilson, Am. Orn. ix. pl. 74. Aud. B. of Am. pl. 316, Oct. ed. vi. pl. 420.
 From the Rivers Atrato and Truando.
 Several specimens in immature plumage, but all apparently of this species.
 "Abundant in the months of January, February and March, on all the rivers from the Gulf of Darien, on the Atlantic, to the coast of the Pacific." (Mr. W. S. Wood, Jr.)

Descriptions of some new species of Cretaceous Fossils from South America,
 in the Collection of the Academy.

BY W. M. GABB.

Eulima seminosa, pl. 3, fig. 6. Shell fusiform, spire elevated, whorls five, mouth small, shell thick and marked by irregular lines of growth.
 From a greyish brown limestone from Chili, in connection with *Trigonia Hanetiana* D'Orb., and many of the other species described by that author in the "Voyage de l'Astrolabe et Zélée."

Scalaria (Clathrus) Chiliense, pl. 3, fig. 4. Shell [scalariform, spire very elevated, whorls six or seven, rounded and marked by about fourteen prominent, longitudinal, rounded ribs. Mouth small, subcircular; a reflection of the inner lip covers the base of the body whorl so as to hide the lower part of some of the ribs.

Pugnellus tumidus, pl. 3, fig. 13 and 14. Shell heavy, scalariform, spire elevated, five whorls, which are angular at the upper part, and marked by a series of small nodes on the angle; body whorl large, mouth expanded, superior sinus very deep, outer lip very much thickened, especially the extreme outer portion or callosity, which is nearly as thick as long. The thickening of the superior and lateral edges of the outer lip, produces a deep fosset on the posterior portion of the body whorl, immediately behind the expansion of the lip; the inner lip is reflected over a portion of the spire; canal long and curved anteriorly.

This species is the one to which Mr. Conrad, in his note on the genus, refers 1860.]

as occurring in South America. There is another species, (P.) *Strombus semicostatus* *D'Orb.*, that occurs in the same deposit.

Pleurotoma D'Orbignyana, pl. 3, fig. 7. Shell scalariform, spire elevated, whorls five, body whorl angular above; shell marked by a series of small nodes on the shoulder of the whorls and by fine lines of growth.

P. arata, pl. 3, fig. 9. Shell scalariform, spire elevated, whorls three or four, subangular above and marked by a shallow, revolving groove immediately below the angle; surface marked by numerous revolving striæ, crossed by faint lines.

Patella Auca, pl. 3, fig. 11. Shell small, thin, circular; apex small, acuminate and very excentric; surface marked by irregular concentric undulations.

Cultellus Australis, pl. 3, fig. 8. Shell elongate, narrow, beaks very small, incurved, near the anterior end; posterior end gaping, and a little narrowed; anterior end rounded; surface marked by concentric striæ.

Mactra Chiliensis, pl. 3, fig. 5. Shell thin, equilateral, slightly convex; beaks small, incurved; umbones large, prominent; hinge teeth small; anterior end slightly subangular, posterior rounded; surface marked by distinct concentric lines.

M. Araucana, *D'Orb. sp. var.* pl. 3, fig. 12. This specimen differs a little from the one figured by *D'Orbigny*, in the *Voyage de l'Astrolabe et Zélée*, in being less angular anteriorly, and in having the umbonal ridge less strongly developed.

Thracia corbulopsis, pl. 3, fig. 1. Shell nearly equilateral, beaks small, slightly curved anteriorly, umbones prominent and rounded, umbonal ridge angular, and extends to the margin of the shell; anterior end rounded, posterior acutely angular; surface marked by numerous fine concentric lines.

Venus D'Orbignyanus, pl. 3, fig. 2. Shell inequilateral, somewhat convex, beaks small and inclined anteriorly, umbones large and rounded; cardinal margin curved; anterior end rounded, posterior subangular; surface marked by strong concentric lines. This species resembles, in its outline, the common *V. mercenaria*, (*M. violacea*) of our coast. It differs from *V. Auca d'Orb.* in having the cardinal margin more strongly curved, in being more angular posteriorly, and in not being so regularly marked on the surface.

Pinna minuta, pl. 3, fig. 10. Shell small, robust, narrow; umbonal ridge subangular and nearly parallel with the cardinal line; cardinal and basal margins straight; posterior end sub-biangular; surface marked by strong lines of growth.

Modiola cretacea, pl. 3, fig. 3. Shell small; beaks small, anterior; umbonal ridge rounded, continued to the posterior basal margin, gradually losing itself in the general curve of the shell, cardinal line arcuate, basal edge sinuous; surface concentrically striate.

Anomia parva, pl. 3, fig. 15. Shell thin, orbicular, very slightly convex, pearly; beak small but acute; surface marked by concentric undulations, crossed by delicate radiating lines.